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- Raleigh, Lady**, widow of Sir Walter Raleigh. Lived from 1623-25 at Boswell-court, Fleet-street; also on Tower-hill.
- Ramsay, Allan** (b. 1709—d. 1784), the painter. Lived at (No. —?), Harley-street, Cavendish-square. He lies buried in the cemetery of St. Marylebone.
- Rastell, John** (d. 1536), the printer, brother-in-law to Sir Thomas More. Lived at the sign of the "Star," Fleet-street, and at the "Mermaid," in Cheapside.
- Ravenet, S. F.** (d. 1764), the engraver. Lies buried in St. Pancras-in-the-Fields.
- Raymond, Robert** (b. 1670—d. 1733), Lord Chief Justice. Lived and died at (No. —?), Red Lion-square.
- Reed, Isaac** (b. 1742—d. 1807), author. Had chambers at No. 11, Staple-inn, Holborn.
- Rees, Abraham** (b. 1743—d. 1825), editor of an encyclopædia. Lived at (No. —?), east corner of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.
- Reeve, John** (b. 1799—d. 1838), the comic actor. Played at the Adelphi Theatre. Lived and died at 46, Brompton-row. He lies buried in Brompton churchyard.
- Rennie, John** (b. 1761—d. 1821), engineer. Designed new London-bridge, Southwark-bridge, and Waterloo-bridge. He is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua** (b. 1723—d. 1792), President of the Royal Academy. Lived in St. Martin's-lane, nearly opposite the May's-buildings; afterwards at No. 5, (north side) Newport-street, Long-acre; and from 1761 till his death at No. 47, on the west side of Leicester-square. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to his memory, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Portraits of him hang at the Dilettanti Society and at the Royal Academy. He founded the Literary Club in 1764 at the "Turk's Head," Gerrard-street.
- Richardson, Jonathan** (b. 1665—d. 1745), artist, and author of works on painting. Lived and died at (No. —?), Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
- Richardson, Jonathan, jun.** (b. 1694—d. 1771), artist. Lived at (No. —?), Queen-square, Bloomsbury. He lies buried at St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury.
- Richardson, Samuel** (b. 1689—d. 1761), printer and novelist. He is styled by Johnson, "an author from whom the age has received great favours." Educated at Christ's-hospital; lived, and had his place of business, at Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, where he wrote his "Pamela." He lies buried at St. Bride's, Fleet-street. A portrait of him hangs at Stationers'-hall.
- Richardson, Sir Thomas** (temp. Charles I.), chief justice; lived at No. 15, Bedford-street, Strand. A bust is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.
- Riley, John** (b. 1646—d. 1691), portrait painter, and afterwards State painter. Buried in St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate.
- Ripperda, John William, Baron of** (b. 1680—d. 1730), the Dutch adventurer, once Prime Minister of Spain; lived in great magnificence in 1726 at (No. —?), Soho-square.
- Ritson, Joseph** (b. 1761—d. 1803), the eminent antiquary; lived and died at No. 8, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, against the south wall of the chapel (now pulled down); lies in Bunhill-fields burial-ground.
- Roberts, John**, bookseller, from whose shop, at the "Oxford Arms," in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, issued the majority of the squibs and libels on Pope.
- Rodney, George, Lord** (b. 1718—d. 1792), admiral; lived and died at (No. —?) Hanover-square. A monument is erected to him in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel** (b. 1757—d. 1818), a very eminent lawyer; born in Frith-street, Soho; lived at No. 6, Lincoln's-inn, New-square, and afterwards at No. 21, Russell-square.
- Romney, George** (b. 1734—d. 1802), painter; lived at No. 32, Cavendish-square.
- Roubiliac, Louis Francis** (b. 1695—d. 1762), sculptor; his chief works are in Westminster Abbey; lived in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, and afterward removed to a studio on the west side of St. Martin's-lane, where he died. He often frequented Slaughter's Coffee-house; and lies buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. A portrait of him hangs at Salter's-hall, Oxford-court.
- Rowe, Nicholas** (b. 1673—d. 1718), dramatic poet; educated at Westminster School; lived and died at his lodgings at Mr. West's, cabinet-maker, in King-street, Covent-garden. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to his memory, in Westminster Abbey.
- Roxburgh, John, Duke of** (b. 1740—d. 1804), the great book collector; lived at No. 11, St. James's-square.
- Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, Count** (b. 1752—d. 1814), philosopher; lived at No. 17, Michael's-place, Brompton. One of the early promoters of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.
- Rupert, Prince** (d. 1682), lived in Drury-house, Beech-lane, Barbican, no longer standing; also in Outer Spring-garden, from 1674 to his death. He lies buried at Westminster Abbey.
- Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford** (b. 1651—d. 1727), the admiral who defeated the French, off Cape La Hogue; lived and died at Evans's Hotel, Covent-garden, which was built for him.
- Russell, William Lord** (b. 1614—d. 1683), the patriot; was condemned to death in Hick's-hall, Clerkenwell; imprisoned in the Tower of London; executed at Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Russia, Alexander, Emperor of** (b. 1777—d. 1825), resided at No. 105, Piccadilly (the Old Pulteney Hotel), during the visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814.
- Ryland, W. W.** (b. 1732—d. 1783), the engraver; lived, in 1767, at Stafford-row, Pimlico.
- Rymer, Thomas** (d. 1713), antiquarian and historian; lived at (No. —?), south side Newport-street, Long-acre; and at (No. —?), Arundel-street, Strand, where he died.
- Rysbrach, John Michael** (b. 1694—d. 1770), sculptor; lived and died at (No. —?), Verc-street, Oxford-street. Buried at St. Marylebone. A portrait of him hangs in the Privy-garden collection.
- Sackville, Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex** (b. 1637—d. 1705-6), celebrated poet and wit; lived, in 1678, on the west side of St. James's-square; in 1681, at (No. —?), Buckingham-street, Strand; and, in 1684-5, on the west side of Bow-street, Covent-garden.
- Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset** (b. 1536—d. 1608), Lord High Treasurer, poet and dramatic writer; was a member of the Inner Temple, and lived in Dorset House, Fleet-street. Lies buried in St. Bride's or St. Bridget's, Fleet-street.
- Sale, George** (d. 1736), celebrated English writer and Arabic scholar; lived and died at (No. —?) Surrey-street, Strand.
- St. Vincent, John Jervis, Earl** (b. 1734—d. 1823), Admiral, and hero of the battle of Cape St. Vincent; lived at No. 48, Lower Grosvenor-street. A monument to him is erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a portrait of him hangs at Fishmongers' Hall.
- Sancho, Ignatius** (b. 1729—d. 1780), the extraordinary negro, originally a slave, celebrated for his literary attainments, patriotism, and power of reasoning; intimate friend of Sterne and Garrick; lived at No. 19, Charles-street, King-street, Westminster.
- Sancroft, William** (b. 1616—d. 1693), Archbishop of Canterbury; was at one time Vicar of Hackney; and he assisted the erection of Chelsea Hospital. Lived in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. He retired into private life and poverty, because he would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, after he had done so to James.
- Sandford, Francis** (b. 1629—d. 1693), author of the "Genealogical History of England;" was Lancaster Herald. He lived at (No. —?), Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. He died in the Fleet Prison, and lies buried in St. Bride's, or St. Bridget's, Fleet-street.

- Sandford, the actor; lived at (No.—?), Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.
- Sandwich Islands, King of (d. 1824); when on a visit to this country lived at Osborne's Hotel, John-street, Adelphi.
- Savage, Richard (b. 1698—d. 1743), poet; was born in Fox-court, Brook-street, and baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn. He lived some time in the liberties of the Fleet, and was confined in the Gate-house Prison. One of his favourite haunts was the "Cross Keys Inn," St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.
- Schiavonetti, Lewis (b. 1765—d. 1810), painter and engraver. He lived at No. 12, Michael's-place, Brompton, and lies buried in the churchyard of Paddington parish.
- Scott, Sir Walter (b. 1771—d. 1832), poet and novelist; lived at No. 25, Pall-mall; and St. James's-hotel, St. James's-street, was his last London lodging. A bust of him is in the Privy Garden Collection.
- Selden, John (b. 1584—d. 1654), antiquarian, historian, and law writer. He was a member of the Inner Temple; lived in Paper-buildings, Temple. He died in Friary-house, Whitefriars. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to him, in the Temple Church.
- Selwyn, George (b. 1719—d. 1791); lived, in 1766, at (No.—?), Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, also at Cleveland-court, St. James's, where he died.
- Serres, John Dominick (d. 1793), marine painter; buried in the church of St. Marylebone.
- Settle, Elkanah (b. 1648—d. 1723 or 24), dramatic poet and actor; was the last City poet. He ended his career as one of the Poor Brethren of the Charter-house, where he died.
- Seward, William (b. 1747—d. 1799), author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," &c.; educated at the Charter-house, and lived at No. 40, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.
- Seymour of Sudeley, Thomas Lord (d. 1548–9), Admiral; lived at Arundel-house, Strand, also at Chelsea after his marriage to Queen Catherine Parr. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, and lies buried in the church of St. Peter's *ad vincula*.
- Shadwell, Thomas (b. 1640—d. 1692), Poet Laureate, dramatic writer, and the "Mac Fleckno" of Dryden. Was a Templar. Lived in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, now called Salisbury-square. Buried in St. Luke's, Chelsea; and a monument to his memory stands in Westminster Abbey.
- Shadwell, Sir John, son of the above, an eminent physician. Lived at (No.—?), Duke-street, Buckingham-street, Strand; also in 1729 at (No.—?), Great Windmill-street.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of (b. 1621—d. 1682–3), Lord High Chancellor. Was a student of Lincoln's-inn. Lived in Shaftesbury-house, Aldersgate-street; also at Exeter-house, Strand; also on the west side of St. Martin's-lane. A portrait of him hangs at the Charter-house.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of (b. 1671—d. 1713), author of "The Characteristics." He was the great advocate for the Bill for allowing the aid of counsel to prisoners charged with high treason. He was born in Exeter-house, Strand; baptised at St. Clement's Danes, Strand; and lived from 1699–1710 in Little Chelsea, in a house which is now an additional workhouse to the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square.
- Shakspeare, Edmund (d. 1607), the poet's youngest brother, a "player." Lies buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark.
- Shakspeare, William (b. 1564—d. 1616), the poet. It is probable that he lived in St. Helen's parish, Bishops-gate. He partly owned, and acted at Blackfriars Theatre in 1596, also, during the summer months, at the Globe Theatre, on the Bankside, Southwark. He frequented, and mentions in his works, the "Boar's Head Tavern," East-cheap, which was destroyed for the approaches of New London-bridge in 1831. The only letter known to have been addressed to him, and which is still preserved, was written by Richard Quynne, from Bell-yard, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons. His signature to a deed of conveyance is preserved in the Guildhall. He owned a house in Blackfriars, which he bequeathed to his daughter. It is described as "abutting upon a streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe, on the east part, right against the King's Majesty's Wardrobe." His original will, of three folio sheets, each having his signature, is preserved in the Prerogative Will Office, Knightrider-street, Doctor's-commons. The monument at Stratford-upon-Avon was made by Gerald Johnson, a Hollander, living in St. Thomas-the-Apostle's-street, City. The Chandos portrait of him is in the Bridgwater collection. A bas-relief bust, between allegorical figures, has been erected on the front of the British Institution, Pall-mall. A statue is also placed to his memory in the British Museum; and a monument in Westminster Abbey. Some of the first editions of his works were published and sold at the New Exchange, Strand, and St. Paul's Churchyard.
- Sharp, Granville (b. 1734—d. 1813), the great advocate for the abolition of slavery, and other patriotic and philanthropic objects. A bust of him is placed in the Guildhall.
- Sharp, John (d. 1713–14), Archbishop of York, a learned theological writer. Lived in a house standing on the site of York-street, Westminster.
- Shee, Sir Martin Archer (b. 1770), President of the Royal Academy. Lived at No. 32, Cavendish-square.
- Sheepshanks, John (b. 1787—d. 1863), patron of British art, and presenter of the collection bearing his name in the South Kensington Museum. Lived in the detached house on the south west side of Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge.
- Sheffield, John (b. 1649—d. 1720–1), Duke of Buckingham, a celebrated general, critic, and poet; friend and patron of Dryden; lived at Arlington-street, Piccadilly; also at Buckingham-house, St. James's-park, pulled down to erect Buckingham-palace, in the reign of George IV. He frequented the gardens and bowling-green which occupied the site of Beaumont-street, Marylebone. He erected a bust to Dryden in Westminster Abbey, where he himself lies buried, and a monument stands to his memory. A portrait of him is to be seen at the Charter-house.
- Sheppard, Jack (b. 1700—d. 1724). His first robbery, consisting of two silver spoons, was committed at the "Rummer Tavern." His celebrated jump was from one of the first-floor windows of the "Black Jack" public-house, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and after that known as "The Jump." Was tried at the Old Bailey, hanged at Tyburn, and buried in St. Martin's-in-the-fields.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (b. 1751—d. 1816), dramatic writer and orator; was a Templar. Lived at (No.—?), Orchard-street, Portman-square; also, in 1800, at (No.—?), Hertford-street, Mayfair; and during the last year of his life at Took's-court, Chancery-lane. He died at No. 17, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, and lies buried in Westminster Abbey.
- Sheridan, Thomas (b. 1721—d. 1788), actor; father of the great R. B. Sheridan; lived at (No.—?), Bedford-street, Strand. A portrait of him hangs at the Garrick Club.
- Shippen, William (b. 1672—d. 1743), Member of Parliament, and celebrated by Pope as the "Downright Shippen." Sir R. Walpole remarked that he was not corruptible. Was imprisoned in the Tower for a speech in Parliament. Lived half way down on the east side of Norfolk-street, Strand.
- Shirley, James (b. 1594—d. 1666), poet. Educated at Merchant Taylor's School. He lies buried at St. Giles's-in-the-fields.
- Shovel, Sir Cloudesley (b. 1650—d. 1707), a celebrated

- admiral. Lived at (No.—?), Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields; also in Soho-square, where his body lay in state after his fatal shipwreck. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.
- Siddons, Mrs. (b. 1755—d. 1831), actress; lived for many years at Westbourne Farm, Paddington, on the site of the Terminus of the Great Western Railway; also at Siddons-house, Baker-street, Portman-square, on the east side, where she died. She lies buried in the churchyard at Paddington. A portrait and bust of her are to be seen at the Garrick Club.
- Sloane, Sir Hans (b. 1660—d. 1762), eminent physician and naturalist. His collection, offered in his will to Parliament for £20,000, formed the origin of the British Museum. He lived at one corner of Southampton-street, next Bloomsbury-square. Portraits of him hang at the British Museum, College of Physicians, and the Royal Society. A monument is also erected to his memory in the churchyard of St. Luke's, Chelsea.
- Smart, Christopher (b. 1722—d. 1771), poet and miscellaneous writer; lived within the rules of the King's Bench Prison.
- Smith, Sir W. Sidney (b. 1764—d. 1840), Admiral, and hero of St. Jean d'Acre; lived in No. 72, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in 1828.
- Smith, James (b. 1775—d. 1839), one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." Born at No. 36, Basinghall-street; lived at No. 18, Austin Friars, Broad-street; buried in St. Martin's-in-the-fields.
- Smith, Horace (b. 1779—d. 1849), brother of the above, and the other author of "Rejected Addresses;" born at No. 36, Basinghall-street.
- Smith, John Raphael (b. 1750—d. 1811), engraver; lived at No. 11, Bateman's-buildings, Soho-square.
- Smith, Rev. Sydney (b. 1768—d. 1845); lived and died at No. 56, Green-street, Grosvenor-square. He lies buried in Kensal-green Cemetery.
- Smollett, Tobias George (b. 1721—d. 1771), novelist and historian; lived at the upper end of Lawrence-street, Chelsea (now destroyed).
- Snelling, T. (d. 1773), the numismatist; known by his book on "Coins and Medals." Lived in Fleet-street, next to the "Horn" Tavern; this tavern is now No. 164, Anderton's Hotel.
- Soane, Sir John (b. 1755—d. 1837), architect; designed the Bank of England as it at present stands, the picture-gallery of Dulwich College, and St. Peter's Church, Walworth; formed and founded the museum which bears his name in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He lies buried in the burial-ground of St. Giles-in-the-fields, adjoining the old Church of St. Pancras.
- Somers, John Lord (b. 1650—d. 1716); Lord Chancellor, statesman, and orator; was a Templar. Lived in Newcastle-house and also in Powis-house, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Portraits of him hang at the Charter-house, and the Royal Society, Somerset-house.
- South, Robert, D.D. (b. 1633—d. 1716), eminent theological writer; was born at Hackney; educated at Westminster School. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to his memory, in Westminster Abbey.
- Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of (d. 1667), Lord Treasurer. Lived in Bedford-house, Bloomsbury, now pulled down. It formed one of the sides of Bloomsbury-square; also in Essex-house, Strand.
- Southerne, Thomas (b. 1660—d. 1746), poet, author of "Oroonoko and the Fatal Marriage;" a Templar. Lived for many years at Mr. Whyte's, an oilman, in Tothill-street, against Dartmouth-street, Westminster. He died at (No.—?), Smith-street, Westminster.
- Southey, R. (b. 1774—d. 1843), Poet Laureate. Educated at Westminster School. Was a student at Gray's-inn. A bust to his memory is placed in Westminster Abbey.
- Speed, John (d. 1629), antiquary and historian. Was a merchant tailor. Buried at St. Giles', Cripplegate.
- Spelman, Sir Henry (b. 1562—d. 1640), antiquary and historian. Was a student at Lincoln's-inn. Lived and died at the Barbican.
- Spenser, Edmund (b. 1553—d. 1599), Poet Laureate, author of "The Faerie Queen." Said to have been born in East Smithfield. He lived at (No.—?), King-street, Westminster, where he died. He lies buried, and a monument is erected to him, in Westminster Abbey.
- Spragg, Sir Edward, Admiral in the wars against the Dutch. Lived at (No.—?), Suffolk-street, Haymarket. Buried in Westminster Abbey.
- Staël, Madame de (b. 1766—d. 1817), novelist and general writer of great ability. Lodged, in 1813, at No. 30, Argyll-street, Regent-street, when on a visit to this country.
- Stanley, Thomas (b. 1644—d. 1678), author of "The History of Philosophy," &c. Lived and died at his lodgings at (No.—?), Suffolk-street, Haymarket. He lies buried at St. Martin's-in-the-fields.
- Steele, Sir Richard (b. 1671-6—d. 1729), a writer of great celebrity. Educated at the Charter-house. He lived at No. 20, on the west side of Bury-street, St. James's (now pulled down); from 1721 to 1724 at (No.—?), Villiers-street, Strand. He frequented the St. James's Coffeehouse, St. James's-street. A portrait of him hangs at Stationers' Hall.
- Steevens, George (b. 1736—d. 1800), critic and commentator on Shakespeare. Born at Stepney, and baptised at Poplar Chapel. He died at Hampstead.
- Sterne, Laurence (b. 1713—d. 1768), author of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," &c.; he lived and died at No. 41, on the west side of Old Bond-street. He lies buried in the Bayswater Cemetery, facing Hyde-park.
- Stillington, Edward, Bishop of Worcester (b. 1635—1699), author of theological works of great repute. Educated at Christ's Hospital; was Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Lived at (No.—?), Park-street, Westminster.
- Stone, Nicholas (b. 1586—1647), sculptor. He was the master-mason to the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, and sculptor of the monument to Sir Francis Vere, in Westminster Abbey. He lived on the south side of Long-acre, and lies buried at St. Martin's-in-the-fields.
- Stothard, Thomas, R.A. (b. 1755—d. 1834), painter; was born and lived in Long-acre, also at No. 24, Newman-street, Oxford-street, from 1794 till his death. He lies buried at Bunhill-fields.
- Stow, John (b. 1525—d. 1605), historian and antiquary; was a merchant tailor. His collection of annals and his "Survey of London" are in the British Museum. He was born in St. Michael's, Cornhill, and lived within Aldgate, between Leadenhall and Fenchurch streets. He was buried, and a monument in terracotta is erected to his memory in St. Andrew's-under-Shaft, but his remains have been disturbed.
- Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of (b. 1593—d. 1641), statesman, was born in Chancery-lane, and baptised at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. He lived, in 1640, on the south side of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Tried at Westminster Hall, and beheaded on Tower-hill.
- Strange, Sir Robert (b. 1721—d. 1792), engraver, chiefly of historical prints. He lived in 1756 at the "Golden Head," Henrietta-street; from 1765 to 1774 at (No.—?), Castle-street, Leicester-square, and from 1782-85 in No. 52, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. He lies buried in St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
- Strutt, Joseph (b. 1749—d. 1802), antiquary and artist. He lived and died at (No.—?), Charles-street, Hatton-garden; and lies buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn.
- Styrie, John (b. 1643—d. 1737), historian; was lecturer at Hackney, where he died.
- Stuart, James (b. 1713—d. 1788), antiquary and traveller;

author of the "Antiquities of Athens;" lived at No. 45, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. Lies buried in St. Martin's-in-the-fields.

Stukeley, William (b. 1687—d. 1765), antiquary. Lived at (No.—?). Great Ormond-street, and on the south-west side of Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Was rector of St. George-the-Martyr, in this square.

Suckling, Sir John (b. 1613—d. 1641), poet and dramatic writer. He lived at (No.—?), St. Martin's-lane.

Sullivan, Lake, engraver, Hogarth's assistant, lived and died at the "White Bear Inn," Piccadilly.

Sully, Maximilian, Duke of (d. 1641), Prime Minister of Henry IV. of France, and ambassador in England; lodged in Arundel-house, Strand.

Swift, Jonathan (b. 1667—d. 1744), poet, political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer; was Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Lodged in Chelsea, over against Atterbury; also at (No.—?), Suffolk-street, Haymarket; and in Bury-street, St. James's, on the occasion of his last visit to London.

Sydney, Henry, Earl of Romney (d. 1704), the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's "Memoirs;" lived at Romney-house, which stood on the site of the Erection Club, St. James's-square. He lies buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

WHITWORTH EXHIBITIONS.

The following arrangements have been printed, and issued by Owens College, Manchester:—

The Trustees of Owens College are prepared to award seven exhibitions of £25 each, placed at their disposal by Mr. Joseph Whitworth, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must be not younger than 16 years on the 5th October, 1868, nor have been older than 25 years on the 1st May, 1868.
2. Successful candidates will be required to satisfy the trustees of Owens College that they will present themselves as candidates at the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships in May, 1869.
3. Of the seven Exhibitions

(a.) Two will be awarded in June, 1868, by selection of the principal and professors, to the two best amongst the sufficiently qualified students of the college of the session 1867-8, either in the day or evening classes, who shall declare themselves willing to hold the exhibitions on the conditions announced.

(b.) Two will be awarded, also in June, 1868, by selection of the principal and professors, to the two best amongst sufficiently qualified artisans (working for wages) who shall be recommended as fit candidates by the heads of the principal engineering workshops in and around Manchester.

(c.) The three remaining exhibitions, together with any not awarded under *a* and *b*, will be offered in competitive examination in October, 1868, open to all persons whether previously students in Owens College or not.

4. The exhibitions under *a* and *c* (clause 3) will be awarded to those candidates who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in some or all of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra.
 Natural Philosophy—Elementary Mechanics, and Heat.
 Elementary Chemistry (inorganic).
 Drawing—Geometrical and Mechanical.
 Machinery and Tools.

Candidates under *a* are requested to attend at the College on Monday, the 22nd June, at 1:30 p.m.

Candidates under *c* will be required to send in their names to the principal on or before Monday, the 28th of September, and to present themselves for examination in the above subjects on Monday, the 5th day of October, at 3 p.m.

Candidates under *b* are requested to attend at the College on Monday, the 22nd June, at 8 p.m., when arrangements will be made for the selection—which will depend partly on their proficiency in the subjects specified above, and partly on their skill as workmen.

5. Successful candidates under *a* and *c* will be required to attend the following day classes in the session 1868-9, subject to the discretionary power of exemption vested in the principal in the case of regular students (see calendar):—

Engineering and Drawing.	Mechanics.
Mathematics.	Physics.
	Chemistry.

and otherwise to qualify themselves for competition in hand-craft work, as specified in Mr. Whitworth's scheme.

Successful candidates under *b* will be required to attend the corresponding evening classes (at least), but if they elect to attend the day classes instead, the class fees will be in their case remitted.

J. G. GREENWOOD, *Principal*.

11th June, 1868.

HAVRE EXHIBITION.

The catalogue, which, by some accident, failed to reach the writer in time for the notice contained in a preceding *Journal*, shows the extent of the exhibition and the relative importance of its various sections. It is published by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of London, the *concessionnaires* of the late Paris Exhibition, and, without being in the least unwieldy in size, its contents are not so curt and bald as is necessarily the case with catalogues of universal exhibitions. The number of exhibitors is about three thousand, but this does not include those in the annexed exhibition of the Fine Arts, which, as before stated, is not yet opened, with the exception of a small collection of pictures and other works of art by old masters.

The first group, entitled "Navigation," which includes models of ships and boats of all kinds; spars and rigging; methods of preserving and repairing vessels; medicine chests; nautical instruments and marine charts; naval telegraphs and signals; fisheries, maritime and fluvial; and life-saving and swimming means and appliances, includes more than four hundred exhibitors, and more foreign contributors, in proportion to natives, than any former exhibition. England, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and the United States appear upon every page, for the catalogue is not subdivided into countries. As regards great Britain, we find in the section of "plans and models of vessels" the names of Messrs. E. A. Allen, of London; Stephen Bishop, of Guernsey; Henry Burnelle, Glasgow; Forrest and Bar, Glasgow; Hamilton's Winsor Iron Works, Liverpool; Henderson, Coulborn, and Co., Renfrew; William Hughes, London; J. Kayll, Sunderland; L. M. Kilmer, Chester; James Laing, Manchester; James Lavoie, Quebec; Evan Leigh, Manchester; the London Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company; H. Lumley, London; George Myers, Rotherham; R. Napier and Sons, Glasgow; Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Joseph Ritchie, London; Robinson and Co., Cork; Thomas Adamson, Greenock; the Universal Paint Company, London; Valin and Vallerand, of Quebec; Wade, Guy, and Co., London; Walker and Ragon, of London; Thomas Wishart, of Showe-street, Ayr.

In the section of propellers, there appears but one English exhibitor, Mr. Benjamin Colin, of Jersey; but this class is weak, including in all but a dozen exhibitors.

Class 2, Masts, sails, and rigging, comprises more than thirty exhibitors, with nothing from Great Britain but patent pullies and yacht fittings, shown by Mr. Fay, of Southampton.

In Class 3, amongst the exhibitors of iron-wire, and other cordage, are Messrs. Thomas and Scott, of Liverpool and Manchester; Reed, Lough, and Co., of London;

and Mr. T. P. Jones, of Dudley and Liverpool. The Board of Trade; Mr. R. T. Dunn, of Glasgow; Mr. Robert Murray, of Dingwall; and Mr. J. L. Ulex, show naval medicine chests. In the list of exhibitors of means of preservation of vessels, are Messrs. J. Bethell and Co., of London; McDougall, Brothers, of London and Manchester; Samuel Morton and Co., of Leith; and the Universal Paint Company, of London. The section of ship-fittings is not so strong in the British element as it might have been—the names of Mr. George Burnet, of Millwall; Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons, of Newcastle; Mr. Henry Lumley, of London; Mr. Claude Martin, of Newcastle; and Mr. Edmund May, of Bath, are amongst the exhibitors.

In the class of naval instruments, charts, and telegraphic apparatus, are the names of Messrs. Emerson, Walker, and Co., of London; Messrs. D. McGregor and Co., of Glasgow and Greenock; Messrs. Rae and Co., of Carlisle; The Board of Trade; Commander Maury, of London; Messrs. Gisborne and Co., of Liverpool; Messrs. Holly and Co.; Mr. G. Hornsey, of Southampton; Messrs. Weir and Co., of Liverpool; Mr. Charles Frodsham, of London; Mr. Victor Kulberg, of London; Messrs. Parkinson and Frodsham, of London; Messrs. Reid and Son, of Newcastle; and Mr. William Weichert, of Cardiff.

The class of fishing apparatus and tackle is not so full as was to be expected, and out of thirty exhibitors the following are from Great Britain:—Mr. J. N. Hearder, of Plymouth; Messrs. W. Hounsell and Co., of Bridport; Kirby, Beard, and Co., of London; Woodfield and Sons, of Redditch; and Wadkin and King, of Manchester.

In the classes of life-saving and swimming apparatus appear the Board of Trade, and Messrs. R. Peacock, of Starcross; R. Donaldson, of Newcastle; B. J. Fells, of Dover; A. Leforestier, of London; and H. Richardson, of North Wales.

The second group, that of "alimentary matter," comprises between four and five hundred exhibitors, including in the class of bread-stuffs the only English name, that of Mr. G. Borwick, of London. In that of preserved and other provisions of all kinds, we find Messrs. Forbes, Alexander, and Co., of London; Bolman, Condy and Co., of Battersea; Mr. J. Coleman, of London; the Liebig Extract of Meat Company, of London, Paris, and Antwerp; Messrs. Kidd and Hunter, of Glasgow; Marshall and Co., of Aberdeen; J. T. Morton and Co., of London; H. Schooling and Co., London; Mr. C. Tindal (the Australian Meat Company), London. In these classes Great Britain is most imperfectly represented.

In the division of "potable liquors," which has exhibitors from every country, we have only noticed one from Great Britain, namely, that of Messrs. William Hay and Co., of Glasgow.

Passing over the class of clothing, we find in the perfumery class the names of Messrs. Price and Co.; Rimmel, and Schooling, jun., all of London.

In the class of machines, materials, and industrial processes, appear the names of the following exhibitors:—The British Seaweed Company, Glasgow; Messrs. F. Crace Calvert and Co., Manchester; McDougall, Brothers, London; R. F. Dunn, Glasgow; Parker and Co., Glasgow; J. M. Smith, Newington Butts; Henry Stephens, of London; Peacock and Buchan, Southampton; James Webster and Co., Birmingham; James MacJohn, of Liverpool; J. C. and John Field, London; Mactaggart, Boyd, and Co., Glasgow; Sir W. A. Rose and Co., London; Messrs. Anderson and Son, Belfast; the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, of Battersea; Messrs. Charles Powis and Co., of Millwall; Byers and Sons, Stockton-on-Tees and London; W. Baird and Co., of Glasgow; the Coedec Coal Company, Cardiff; Hervain Iron Company, Cardiff; Messrs. William David and Co., of Glasgow; Mr. B. Jones, of Llanelly; Messrs. Lewis, Carr, and Co., Cardiff; the Llynvi Iron and Coal Company, Cardiff; Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Torg, Cardiff;

the United Collieries of the North of England; Messrs. Harrison, Carr and Co., Newcastle; the Bedlington Coal Company, Newcastle; the Cowper and North Seaton Coal Company, Newcastle; the Hastings Hartley Colliery, Newcastle; the Chtwood Iron Safe Company, Bolton and Manchester; Messrs. Alex. Wilson and Co., Wandsworth-road; W. M. James, Son, and Co., and Adair and Co., Liverpool; J. and H. Gwynne, London; Shuttleworth and Kernann, Shoreham; A. Getting, Battersea; A. Robinson and Co., Liverpool; the Silicated Carbon Filter Company, London; Mr. Henry Stephens, of London.

In the classes devoted to the materials of construction, we find the names of Messrs. Francis and Son, of London, who exhibit cement for use in the construction of maritime ports. In the classes of general articles for exportation there are few if any British exhibitors.

In the classes of plans, manuscript communications, and printed books, the following British contributors appear:—Messrs. E. A. Allen, C.E., London; Henry Burnelle, C.E., Glasgow; B. Colin, Jersey; Leigh Evan, C.E., Manchester; J. J. Fetherston, Dublin; Forrest and Barr, Glasgow; Henderson, Coulborn, and Co., Renfrew; the London Engineering and Iron Ship Building Company; George Myers, of Moorgate, Rotherham, Yorkshire; Thomas Wisheart, Showe-street, Ayr; Commander Maury, London; and Mr. Scott, who sends the publications of the Meteorological Board of London.

The following particulars relative to the aquarium will not be uninteresting. There are forty-two tanks, the plate-glass fronts of which measure more than six feet six inches in length and thirty-nine inches in height; of these, two are devoted to zoophytes, one to echinoderms, one to annelides, six to crustacea, two to African, and two to American animals, eight to mollusks, two to fresh-water fish, two to American reptiles, sixteen to salt-water fish. On each side of the principal aquarium are two grottoes devoted to the marine creatures and plants of Africa and America. Around the exterior of the aquarium is a canal of salt-water with rockwork, which is intended for large specimens of marine creatures; four fine seals are at present the only occupants. The aquarium was designed and carried into execution under the care of M. Lennier, the curator of the Havre Museum.

In the month of October it is proposed to hold conferences on the following subjects:—Naval construction; hydrography, navigation, meteorology, &c.; the saving of life; international commerce; fishing and agriculture; maritime hygiene and medicine.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The annual district exhibition of the South of France, organised by the Minister of Agriculture, took place, according to recent arrangements, at Montpellier during the first ten days of May. The southern region includes the departments of the Herault, Pyrenées-Orientales, Aude, Gard, Vaucluse, Bouches du Rhone, Var, Maritime Alps, and Corsica, coinciding nearly with the ancient provinces and districts of Languedoc, Provence, and Roussillon.

Those who have not visited the South of France can form little idea of the luxurious prodigality of the soil of these departments, which produce about six millions of pieces of wine per annum, more than a quarter of the whole made in France, besides an immense quantity of olive oil, fruit of all kinds, large amounts of silk, and grain of all kinds. Herault, the largest and richest of these nine departments, has suffered terribly from drouth, not a drop of rain having fallen in the neighbourhood of Montpellier for more than a year previous to the 5th of the past month of May. The grain crops of this district have of course suffered severely, and the rainfall has come too late to hold out much hope, while the severe frost of the winter, and the late chills and hail,

have, in many districts, swept almost every almond and olive from the trees, and made sad havoc in the vineyards situated in low positions, cold, with dampness, being a terrible enemy to the vine. Again, the breeders of cattle have been compelled, from the want of forage, to purchase food for the animals, and convey it by railway, at a ruinous expense. Such being the case, it is not surprising that the exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, and agricultural products should have been very limited for such a rich district. Some of the animals shown were fine, but the exhibition could not be accepted as representing fairly these nine rich departments, or even that of Hérault, in which it was held. The agricultural implements, especially light ploughs, were better represented; and the collection of presses, pumps, and other material connected principally with the making of wine, exhibited admirable adaptation of parts, combined with simplicity, and consequent moderation in price.

Wine, of course, is included in the list of the agricultural products of the south, and the district show comprised about five hundred samples of wine, principally of the ordinary kinds; but the agricultural society of the Hérault, and the municipal council of Montpellier, improved the opportunity by the organisation of a second exhibition of wines, of a more commercial character. This second collection of wines was very large, and attracted great attention; it comprised no less than eleven hundred samples in duplicate, that is to say, 2,200 bottles. Amongst the most remarkable wines are Bousillon, mountain, Langlade, St. George's, Taval, Marseillan, Piquepoul, and the famous sweet wines of Muscat and Alicante; but every kind of grape is now being cultivated in France, so that we have southern claret and Burgundy, port, sherry, and Madeira. The former are excellent wines, approaching their famous namesakes, while the latter are produced by the mixture of various wines, with the addition of Montilla sherry and certain extracts and essences. These imitations of port and other wines are to be condemned; the piquepoul and other wines from which they are made are so excellent, that no one who had drunk them in their purity would for an instant consent to their sophistication.

In the south wine becomes a wholesale commodity; it is no uncommon thing to find ten thousand hectolitres of wine, that is to say, five thousand pieces, in store in one vineyard, or twice or three times that quantity in the *celliers*, or storehouses, of merchants. The wine is generally kept in bulk, that is to say, in immense tuns, holding from four to twelve thousand gallons each, and, in some cases, as much as 16,000 to 17,000 gallons. The common wines of the country sell at first hand at from 6 fr. to 20 fr. the hectolitre, without cask, that is to say, from less than 3d. a gallon; while the finer kinds are worth 100 to 300 or more francs. The roads, rivers, and canals of the south teem with wine; and at Cette, Marseilles, and other ports, the quays, streets, and warehouses are covered and filled with casks of all sorts and sizes. Of course the cooper's trade is a very important one in such districts, and it is carried on in large establishments, sometimes separate, but often belonging to the wine merchant. The coopers have attained a great amount of dexterity, and the huge store tuns, often oval in form, are beautifully shaped, but no machinery has yet been introduced into the cooper's shop; the only innovation to be noticed is the introduction of staves cut by the saw, instead of being split as of old, but the opinion, or prejudice, in favour of the old system is still strong. A good deal of the oak used by the cooper is now obtained from the United States.

By the side of the wine exhibition, was another of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, in a climate in which the olive, the mulberry, the almond, and the vine flourish in the open air, and in which date and fan palms can be maintained in the open ground with the protection of a case of matting during the winter months, as may be seen in the Jardin des Plantes of Montpellier, one of the oldest in Europe. The flowers and fruit are luscious and

full of perfume, and the exhibition comprised brilliant specimens of the former, and as much as the early season permitted of the latter. Amongst the vegetables were bundles of asparagus, specimens of that produced on a very large scale in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, between the rows of vines. The speculation has been a very successful one, and the asparagus is large and good.

The most important collection in this exhibition, however, was that of oranges, lemons, and citrons, produced at Ille, in the Pyrénées, in an establishment commenced by a gardener named Marqui; the plantations of orange and other cognate trees at Ille cover fifteen acres; the young plants are reared in conservatories, and afterwards planted against walls, being only protected by matting during the cold months. The collection at Ille comprises about three thousand trees, and seventy-two different varieties, collected in Italy, Spain, and France—they include oranges of Portugal, China, Majorca, Nice, Genoa, Turkey, Malta, and the famous Mandarin orange; the Lumie or sweet lemon, lemons of Spain, Italy, and China; citrons of every kind, from the small conical fruit of Florence, to the huge thick-skinned split fruit of Genoa; the bergamote, the bigarradier or Seville orange of France, Spain, and China; the Pampelmeuse, Chadock, and other varieties of the species.

The exhibitions were held in the Peyrou, one of the two public promenades of Montpellier, and one of the most charming in France; it is situated in a plateau overlooking an extensive and lovely valley, with the Cevennes and the Pyrénées bounding the view, crowned by an hexagonal monument, which receives a stream of water conveyed by an immense aqueduct across the surrounding valley, while its walks are shaded by noble trees, amongst which the plane is remarkable for its great size and enormous leaves, and the Judas trees for masses of beautiful blossoms which spring directly out of the large branches. The famous old town of Montpellier, once the seat of Arab learning, which contains the oldest medical school in France, and the University with which Rabelais' name is for ever associated, was completely besieged during the continuance of the exhibition; one of the largest and best hotels in France had all its two hundred and more beds occupied, and other establishments were full to overflowing, while the streets and promenades were filled with a gay, bustling, well-dressed crowd from daylight till nightfall.

In addition to the exhibitions already mentioned, there was one of works of art, which presented many points of interest. The south of France has always contributed largely to the literature and art of the country, and amongst the three hundred or more pictures contained in the *salon* were some excellent works, especially portraits by native artists. One of the most distinguished of these gentlemen is the keeper of the museum and gallery of Montpellier. Having mentioned this establishment, it may not be uninteresting to state that it contains one of the best collections of pictures in France (out of Paris), including, amongst other work, two portraits by Raphael, one at least generally accepted as his, and some fine works by Rubens and other artists. In one room English visitors will be surprised to see the "Infant Samuel in Prayer," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The musée includes also a fine collection of books, the basis of which was the library belonging to the poet Alfieri.

Fine Arts.

MUSEUM OF ART AND INDUSTRY, MOSCOW.—The following additional particulars relative to the new Museum of Art, mentioned in the *Journal* of the 29th of May as recently inaugurated, are interesting. The government provided the building for the museum, and a sum equal

to £12,000 was obtained in a short time by public contribution, for the expenses of fitting and furnishing the museum. The idea of a museum originated with the council of manufactures and commerce in 1863. The Emperor gave his adhesion to the project in the following year, nominated M. T. de Boutowski organizer and director, and appointed a council, consisting of eight curators, to assist the director. The objects forming the nucleus of the museum were purchased in Paris, Berlin, and London, but a large number of donations have been received, and many more expected; amongst the early donors are M. B. Narischkine, M. A. Basilewski, Prince Kotchoubey, and Prince L. Radzwill. The new establishment is regarded as evincing a determination on the part of the Russian authorities and savants to improve the condition of education in all matters connected with the application of science and art to industry. The collection which has been amassed during the four years since the establishment was determined on, is said to be very remarkable, the collectors having determined that no objects but such as supplied excellent models for study should be admitted. The ancient art of Russia, allied at once to the Byzantine and the classic, will naturally form one of the most important elements in the new museum, and one of the galleries has been devoted to the history of Russian ornaments from the tenth to the eighteenth century; this art has some peculiar and original features, and, with the exception of what has been learned from the beautiful illustrated volumes published in Russia, and the objects seen at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris, not much is known in Western Europe. The professors, draughtsmen, and modellers of the Stroganoff school have reproduced the greater part of the interesting monuments of ancient Russian art, and M. Boutowski has prepared a grammar and a history of Russian ornament, the publication of which will doubtless be hailed with satisfaction in other countries besides Russia.

PARIS ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—In a previous notice of the Paris *Salon* the awards of medals in the department of painting and drawing were noticed; it remains to notice the other awards. In the first place, the grand medal of honour for painting has been awarded to M. Gustave Brion, for his picture of "The Reading of the Bible in an Alsatian house;" a serious man of middle age, the master of the house, apparently delivers the words of the sacred volume, with a true air of solemnity, to a congregation of a dozen persons, principally women. The faces of the women are varied, and admirably rendered; and the painting is remarkably solid; and the sentiment admirably sustained throughout. The treatment is more in the style of the Belgian than of the French school; and it is remarked that the grand medal has never before been awarded to so quiet and unpretending a picture. This must be accepted as a compliment to the jury, for generally the highest honours in France have been awarded to artists whose works if equally, or even more, remarkable for technical beauties, had more of the popular artistic or meretricious in their conception and execution. The grand medal of honour in the section of sculpture has been awarded to the author of a still more grave and serious work than that of M. Brion: the sculptor is M. J. A. J. Falgnière, a native of Toulouse, who won the grand prix de Rome in 1859, and obtained, besides, two other medals, one of the first-class at the Universal Exhibition last year. The subject is Tarcinius, a Christian martyr, with the motto from one of the fathers, "He chose to die from the blows of the Pagans, rather than deliver up the body of Christ." The figure is that of a young monk, recumbent and expiring, several stones lying around telling the sad fate of his martyrdom; the face is full of suffering and holy resignation; the attitude perfectly natural; and the drapery exquisitely modelled; a work at once so sad and so beautiful is rarely produced in modern times. The anatomical knowledge, the sentiment, and the execution are equally remarkable; and there can be no doubt of the

thorough propriety of this award. Amongst the other sculptures to which medals have been given are a fine statue in plaster of a young man, nude, teizing a bird, by M. A. Thabard; Bacchus inventing Comedy, with a mask in his hand, by M. J. Tournois; a pretty figure of Narcissus, by M. Jean Guthérin; a noble statue, heroic in size, of Penelope carrying the bow and quiver of Ulysses to her admirers, by M. H. C. Maniglier; *L'Amour Captif*, a charming figure of the god bound to the pedestal of a grinning satyr, by M. F. Sanzel; a fine colossal statue of St. Paul and St. Peter, by M. C. Iguel, executed for a new church; Bacchus playing with a young Panther, by M. J. M. Caillé; a fine bold figure, nude, of a Reaper drawing the last drop from his Drinking-horn, by M. A. N. Perrey; an extremely graceful rendering of the old subject—the Broken Pitcher—a female figure, life size and most delicately modelled, by M. E. Carlier; the Punishment, a man tortured by snakes, by M. Amy. In addition to these the following works by sculptors who had before received all the honours, except, perhaps, the Grand Medal of Honour, and who, therefore, are non-competing—A Victory after the Combat, a winged figure, heroic in size and admirably modelled, in her hands are a laurel wreath and a palm branch, which she is laying together (the sculptor is M. Prerre Torson); a beautiful figure, representing the Awakening of Spring, by M. P. Cabet; a noble Lioness, by the famous animal sculptor Cain; a Monument to the Memory of Marshal Masséna, in bronze, for the town of Nice, a clever work, but not sufficiently architectural in its treatment, by M. Carrier Belleuse; and the noble colossal figures Harmony and Poetry, for the fireplace of the saloon of the New Opera-house, by M. C. Cordier. The following works also deserve special notice—Democritus Meditating on the Seat of the Soul, with a skull in his hand, by M. Delhomme; a model, half-size, of one of the pediments of the New Opera-house, with figures representing Comedy and Drama, by M. N. J. Girard; and a Fawn Skipping, the figure being suspended in the air by means of the cord which touches the ground, a clever figure, by M. A. Courtet. Nearly everyone of the works above-mentioned are life-size, or larger, and all exhibit high qualities. Amongst the busts are several of ladies, deserving special attention; and one of the Princess Anna Murat, Duchess de Mouchy, by the celebrated sculptor Carpeaux, is a work of great beauty. Altogether the sculpture in the present exhibition certainly exhibits more progress than the paintings, though, like the latter, it includes no works of high imagination or grand style. Careful modelling and exquisite finish are, however, to be found on all sides, and this is no small praise. In relief medal engraving two prizes only are awarded, one to M. Bis-singer, for cameos, and another to M. Dubois, a medal-lion, representing "Horticulture," executed for the Mint. There are six medals awarded in the architectural section:—To M. Gosset, for the plans of a theatre now building at Rheims; to M. Hédin, for the plans for a Hôtel de Ville and market at Bellême, and for a theatre for Alençon; to M. Gaston Hénard, for designs for a church for the town of Brest; to M. Lafolloye, for a series of plans and details of the Château of Pau; to M. Lorain, designs for a church for the town of Castellano; and to M. Simil, for a set of views and details of construction of the Roman amphitheatre of Nîmes. Of the eight medals awarded in the section of engraving, four are given for etchings, one for lithography, and three for engraving on steel.

Manufactures.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LACE IN ITALY.—The art of lace-making and embroidery is a great resource for the poor inhabitants of the town and province of Genoa. At Genoa there are ten manufacturers of embroidery and

six of lace, who supply the workpeople of the town and country with the raw material and designs to be executed at their own homes; the lacemakers are principally inhabitants of the Gulf of Rinaldo. The Genoese embroidery is, as regards design, inferior to that of Paris, and superior as regards workmanship to that of Switzerland; however, they cannot compete with the perfection of the first and the cheapness of the other. The manufacture of lace, however, is in a better state, and the annual production is from 500 to 600 kils., of the value of from 450,000 to 500,000 francs. In Lombardy 5,000 women and girls are employed in making veils, collars, shawls, mantillas, fichus, etc., which are executed with much good taste. The raw material is principally obtained from Germany, France, and England. The products of this industry only suffice for the wants of the country. At Milan there are six manufacturers of this article, who give employment to upwards of 3,000 persons, who work principally at their own homes, and earn from 20 centimes to 1 franc per day. The price of the veils vary from 1.50 frs. to 140 frs. each, and the annual production of this industry is estimated at 400,000 francs. The two other centres of this industry in Lombardy are at Cantu and Sant'Angelo. At Cantu, which numbers only 6,000 inhabitants, this industry employs 1,700 women, who earn about 20 centimes a day, and whose annual produce amounts to 438,000 frs. The traders in this article make a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent. At Sant'Angelo the number of women engaged at this industry is about 600, and their earnings average from 50 centimes to 1 franc per day. The lace made at this place is of ordinary quality, and principally of cotton. The price of the lace varies from 10 centimes to 1.50 per braccio of Milan (equal to about 24 inches). The lace made of thread costs from one franc to two francs, and that of silk about two francs per braccio. The embroideries on bobbinet and tulle, both of cotton and thread, at Venice, have a ready sale in the country, and are also exported to Trieste. A considerable number of persons are employed in this industry. Embroidering and lace made of silk are also carried on extensively at Venice. At Palestrina the women also make point lace. In the Neapolitan provinces various kinds of lace are made. In 1863 the exports of lace amounted to 487,200 francs.

Commerce.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.—It was stated at the end of last year, and the statement was quoted in the *Journal*, February 28th, pages 288-9, that there had been a very large increase in the amount received through the custom house during 1867, namely, six millions of roubles. We have now the official returns of imports and exports as compared with those of the year 1866.

Imports (expressed in thousands).

	1866.	1867.
Raw sugar.....pounds	1,415	853
Refined do. "	4	1
Tea from Canton .. "	292	462½
Coffee	344	412
Oil	931	879½
Wine	546½	666
Do. in bottle	137	169
Champagne	835	844
Salt.....	7,524	11,336
Tobacco, in the leaf ..	124½	139
Rolled do. and cigars ..	2½	3
Raw cotton	2,372	2,531
Cotton yarns	116	152
Dye woods	480	586½
Indigo	41	48
Lead	501	510
Wool.....	117	196
Silk	7	15
Cotton goods	43	63½

	1866.	1867.
Woollen do.....pounds	57	82
Silks	7	11
Linsens	1,919	2,905

Exports.

Cereals	12,249	14,973
Linseed and hempseed, do.	1,690	1,942
Tallow	3,250	2,956½
Flax	4,795	4,956½
Tow	797½	526
Hemp	3,271½	2,894
Do. tow	52	55
Hemp and flax yarns ..	397½	394
Untanned hides ..	227	233½
Leather	20	22
Bones	645½	496
Wool	1,234	790
Bristles	97	87
Potash	536	588
Iron	517	397
Copper	10	8
Cables and cordage ..	342	259
Sailcloth and pieces ..	24	29
Coarse cloth ..archines	7,967	2,751
Wood.....roubles	10,194	11,008
Furs	17½	22

A glance at the above returns shows that with the single exception of sugar there was an increase in every article of import, and in some cases, such as tea, coffee, salt, tobacco, silk, cotton, woollen and silk goods, and linens, to a very large extent. The case of exports is not the same; here we find an important increase in hempseed, leather, potash, sailcloth, wood, and furs, and progress in some few other items, with a positive falling off in tallow, flax, tow, hemp, bones, wool, bristles, iron, copper, cordage, and an immense deficit in the case of coarse linens.

THE FISHERIES OF ITALY.—The number of vessels and boats employed in fishing upon the Italian coast is 9,522, of a total tonnage of 29,976; 745 vessels, of 6,727 tons, were engaged in the deep-sea fishery, and the number of their crews amounted to 4,778. Of these 352 vessels were engaged in Italian waters, 191 off French coasts, 32 Grecian, 139 the Roman States, 15 Turkish coasts, 9 the States of Tunis, 4 Egyptian, and 3 off the coast of Algiers; 311 Austrian vessels were also engaged in fishing off the Italian shores. The total number of fishermen registered on the maritime rolls amounts to 16,000. The annual amount of tunny fish (*Scomber thynnus*) caught on the Tuscan coast is 267,470 kils. The average exports of tunny from Sardinia every year amount to 1,042,800 kils. The quantity of this fish taken at the 22 fisheries on the coast of Sicily, also that taken at Chioggio, and on the coast of Stria, without doubt is considerable. At the island of Elba, and on the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia there are apparatus for the purpose of catching this fish, called *tonnare*; they consist of various enclosures, into which the fish enter but cannot afterwards escape. The nets of which these enclosures are formed are sometimes as much as 300 to 500 metres in length. The tunny and the mackerel are sometimes pickled; the roe of the tunny and the mullet is sometimes dried in Sicily and Sardinia, and is known there under the title of *pottargu*, and is quite equal to that brought from Africa. The produce of the sardine and anchovy fishery on the coasts of Central Italy amounts to 750,000 kils. No returns have been made of the Genoese and Sicilian sardine and anchovy fisheries, which are considerable. The fishermen of Chiozza are 4,500 in number, with 50 *tartane* (one-masted, a vessel of latten rig), 550 *bragozzi*, and 700 smaller fishing boats, which are engaged both at sea and on the lagunes. The sea fishery yields an annual return of not less than 4,000,000 frs. (£16,000). The fishery of the Comacchio, described in a former number of the *Journal*, is of great importance. The most important fisheries in Italy are those on the Neapolitan coasts, and employ 3,716 vessels, of 15,882

tons, of which 365 vessels, of 4,411 tons, are engaged in the deep-sea fishery. Upwards of 1,100 tons of fish are annually landed at Naples, of which half are caught in the gulf of Taranto, and the rest from Gaeta. The following are the exports of fish from Italy:—

	<i>Exports.</i>	
	Tunny. Kils.	Other kinds of fish. Kils.
1863.....	176,600	1,156,000
1864.....	206,841	1,627,731
1865.....	207,448	1,765,529

The produce of the fishery in the lakes of Lombardy may be estimated at half a million of francs (£20,000).

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AT MARSEILLES.—The following are the imports of grain at Marseilles during 1867:—

Countries.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Russia	2,312,039	11,055	12,044	5,542
Austria	33,028	..	..	40,769
Italy	457,148	4,719	7,664	195,181
Turkey	2,736,864	25,701	90,939	73,424
Egypt	80,397	..	19,487	..
Algeria	929	..	..	..
Barbary .....	..	3,705	..	..
Other countries ..	12,562	31	189	1,769
Totals	5,632,967	45,211	130,323	316,685

Turkey occupies the first place amongst the corn exporting countries; the Russian provinces on the Black Sea stand next; and Italy supplies a considerable quantity of grain of superior quality.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE FROM THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.—The following is the number and value of the head of cattle embarked at Porto-Torres for France during 1867:—

	Value.
24,167 bullocks	2,826,500 francs.
1,291 cows	103,680 "
2,191 heifers and steers ..	269,000 "
151 calves under a year old	29,700 "
79 pigs	3,600 "
2,430 sheep and goats	15,550 "
718 horses	42,350 "
31,027 head	3,230,380 "

On this amount 130,617 francs were paid in Customs dues to Government.

Colonies.

BONES FOR MANURE.—A new local industry, in the shape of a bone mill, has been introduced into Gipps Land. The want of a fertiliser more highly concentrated and richer in ammoniacal salts and the inorganic alkaline substances that give luxuriance to vegetation than the descriptions of manure hitherto available has long, remarks the *Gipps Land Times*, been experienced by the numerous farmers and general produce growers; and as it is universally confessed that the various preparations of bone manure possess combined these valuable properties, the erection of the requisite machinery for manufacturing the article will doubtless be highly appreciated.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS IN VICTORIA.—The *Ararat Advertiser* records the progress of destruction in that district as follows:—"In another year there will not be one of these trees in the whole district that has not been utterly destroyed by barking. Around the town of Ararat, and for miles around the various centres of population in the district, there is hardly such a thing as a wattle tree to be seen. Within the last fortnight we believe not less than five or six hundred tons of wattle

bark passed through Ararat in waggons returning from up-country trips."

PEARLS IN WEST AUSTRALIA.—A correspondent of the *Illustrated Australian News* directs attention to a discovery of considerable importance—the existence of an extensive pearl fishery on the north-west coast of Western Australia. He describes the fishing ground as stretching along the coast no less than a thousand miles. "There had been upwards of sixty tons of pearls obtained up to December, when circumstances obliged me to leave," he writes, "and these were purchased on the spot at the rate of £100 per ton. The banks at Perth will advance £100 per ton, not including the inside pearls, which are valued from £1 to £20 each. When I left the fishery there were about thirty men engaged in pearling. My shells have not reached Melbourne yet, but I will soon have them to submit for examination. I have also a small portion of shells worked, which I will also be glad to have inspected; and I will be glad to furnish any information upon the subject required."

LAND IN QUEENSLAND.—A new Land Bill has recently passed the Queensland Legislature, called the "Corn Lands Alteration Act of 1868," of which the following are the leading features:—"The land is divided into agricultural and first and second class pastoral lands, which can be purchased as follows:—Agricultural land, 40 to 640 acres, at 15s. per acre, payable in ten annual instalments of 1s. 6d. per acre, on proof that the occupier has resided not less than two years on the land, and has expended not less than 10s. per acre on the land, or that he has fenced the whole with a good fence. Purchases of first and second class pastoral lands may be made at 10s. and 5s. per acre, payable in ten instalments. From 80 to 2,500 acres of 1st class, and from 80 to 7,680 acres 2nd class pastoral lands can be purchased. Land for sugar or coffee plantations, within ten miles of the coast, of from 820 to 1,280 acres, can be selected, and if one-tenth of the land is under cultivation in three years, in either sugar or coffee, the lessee is entitled to a deed of grant on payment of the balance of the ten years' lease.

Notes.

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.—REPORTS BY MASTERS OF SCHOOLS OF ART.—The Committee of Council on Education, considering it desirable to hold out encouragement to masters and mistresses teaching in schools of art to visit the International Exhibition in Paris last year, with a view of studying those objects which might thus be made instrumental in benefiting the instruction given in art schools, offered to every such teacher visiting the Paris exhibition the sum of five pounds, in aid of his or her expenses, and an additional sum of two pounds for any one report which any such teacher might make, or any useful suggestions in respect to his or her duties or teaching derived from the study of the exhibition, such report having first been published in any journal, local, or otherwise, and approved of by their lordships. For each of the three best reports the following prizes also were offered:—For the best report, twenty pounds; for the second best report, fifteen pounds; and for the third best report, ten pounds. The International Exhibition was visited by 101 art teachers, of whom 28 made reports approved of by their lordships. The first prize has been awarded to Mr. W. J. Muckley, head-master of the Manchester School of Art; the second to Mr. Walter Smith, head-master of the Leeds School of Art; and the third to Mr. Dewar Campbell, master of the Bridport and Dorchester Schools of Art.

GOLD COINAGE IN BELGIUM.—From a statement published by the Belgian Minister of Finance, the value of the 25-franc gold coins issued by the mint of that country in 1867 was 26,826,140 francs; the 5-franc pieces amounted to 18,465,720 francs; and smaller money to 14,737,000 francs.

THE CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC AT MILAN.—From a report recently published by the director of the Conservatoire of Music at Milan, it appears that the total number of pupils of both sexes from 1850 to 1868 who completed their studies and passed their examinations, and who obtained an honourable diploma was 249, and they were as follows:—Singers, 77; pianists, 54; harpists, 4; organists, 16; teacher of singing, 1; violinists, 33; composers, 24; violincellists, 8; flute-players, 4; players on the hautbois; clarionette players, 4; fagottist players, 5; cornet players, 4; horn players, 3; player on the trombone, 1.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—On the 1st of January, 1868, the total length of railway opened to the public was 14,448 kilometers. 9,531 kilometers of line were in construction, and concessions for 613 kilometers of new lines have been given. The total length of the lines of telegraph in France are 32,225 kilometers, with 1,209 telegraph stations. In 1866 the number of messages sent amounted to 2,842,554. The number of letters carried by the posts in 1866 was 323,525,195, whilst in 1862 there were only 181,000,000 letters.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.....** R. Geographical, 81. 1. Mr. J. G. Taylor, "Journey from Erzerum to Diarbekr." 2. The Bishop of Honolulu, "Volcanic Eruptions and Geography of Hawaii." 3. Dr. A. Ratnay, R.N., "Physical Geography of Cape York Peninsula."
TUES ... R. Medical and Chirurgical, 8½.
 Ethnological, 8.
WED ... Society of Arts, 4. Annual General Meeting.
 R. Society of Literature, 8½.
THUR ... Zoological, 8½.
 R. Society Club, 6½. Annual Meeting.
 Mathematical, 8.
 Society of Fine Arts, 8. Mr. Wyke Baylis, "On Certain Effects of Religion upon Art, with special reference to the Classic, Mediæval, and Modern Schools."
FRI..... R. United Service Inst., 3. Colonel Beauchamp Walker, "The Battle of Königgratz."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS.

Delivered on 1st June, 1868.

- Par.
Numb.
 264. East India (Chief Justices)—Correspondence.
 306. Lee River Conservancy Bill—Special Report.
 311. Boundaries of Boroughs—Report from the Select Committee.
Delivered on 3rd June, 1868.
 127. Bill—Mines Assessment (amended).
 137. " Local Officers Superannuation (Ireland) (No. 2).
 141. " Petroleum Act Amendment (amended).
 142. " Regulation of Railways.
 143. " Endowed Schools.
 247. Metropolitan Police—Accounts.
 263. Poor Law Valuation (Ireland)—Returns.
 263. Navy (The *Warrior*, &c.)—Return.
 287. Agricultural Holdings—Return.
 National Education (Ireland)—Thirty-fourth Report.
 Neutrality Laws—Report of the Commissioners.

Delivered on 4th June, 1868.

131. Bill—Curragh of Kildare.
 144. " Lee River Conservancy Bill (as amended by the Select Committee).
 147. " Assignees of Marine Policies.
 148. " Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2)
 233. Turnpike Trusts—Return.
 277. Shannon River—Report from the Select Committee.
 281. Public Departments—Report.
 281. (1.) Do.
 291. Police Barracks (Ireland)—Returns.
 308. Metropolitan Police—Estimate.
Delivered on 5th June, 1868.
 149. Bill—Turnpike Acts Continuance.
 284. Prisons (Religious Instruction)—Returns.
 305. Freeman Franchise (Ireland)—Returns.
 312. Metropolitan Board of Works—Statement.

Patents.

From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, June 12.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

- Beer, hopping—1760—W. E. Newton.
 Bonnets, &c., materials for—1563—H. B. and A. Mullord.

Braces—1706—H. W. Everard.
 Brakes for carriages on common roads—1731—T. Smedley.
 Butter, malaxating—1758—F. Haudouet.
 Carding engines, feeding—1722—J. Ferrabee.
 Cartridges, turning and closing—1733—W. Buttery.
 Cotton, &c., cleaning and preparing—1139—F. A. Calvert.
 Cranes, &c.—1685—A. M. Clark.
 Doors, &c., fastenings, &c., for—1646—A. G. Hutchinson.
 Drinking fountains, cisterns, &c.—1754—R. Fell and R. Barlow.
 Electric conductors, insulated—1750—M. Gray.
 Filters—1738—W. B. Lord.
 Fire-arms, breech-loading—1744—H. A. Bonneville.
 Fire-arms, breech-loading, and cartridges—1736—B. Burton.
 Gas burners, &c.—1751—J. Scholl.
 Glass, &c., ornamenting—1747—J. Vidie.
 Heating and ventilating apparatus—1250—J. H. Johnson.
 Lamps, safety—1766—T. S. Horn.
 Lamps, signal—1583—W. A. Brown and R. L. Jones.
 Lead, &c., sheets of—1716—W. W. R., and M. W. Johnson.
 Linen, &c., ironing and finishing—1627—A. M. Clark.
 Liquids, facilitating the flow of—1761—R. H. Bentham.
 Liquids, measuring, &c.—145—D. P. Wright.
 Looms—1620—J. W. Anderson.
 Looms—1710—F. Hargreaves and J. R. Collins.
 Matches, &c.—1762—J. and J. B. Palmer.
 Meters for measuring liquids, gases, &c.—1692—J. Oury.
 Millstones—15-6—W. Walker.
 Millstones, dressing—17-0—A. M. Clark.
 Motive-power apparatus—1774—E. Newton.
 Motive-power machines—1310—R. Side.
 Mowing and reaping machines—1748—H. and G. Kearsley.
 Packing for steam engines, &c.—1734—I. B. Miller.
 Packing presses—1208—J. C. Wilson.
 Paper, finishing printed sheets of—1746—J. Morris.
 Paper, removing ink, &c., from—1728—A. S. Macrae.
 Ploughs, &c.—1737—W. R. Lake.
 Railway carriages, &c., connecting and disconnecting—1770—J. Turnbull.
 Railway vehicles, &c., coupling links for—1742—J. Dixon.
 Railways—1743—H. A. Bonneville.
 Rotary engines—1712—A. M. Clark.
 Rotary engines, &c.—1732—W. E. Newton.
 Ships, sailing, applying auxiliary power to—1756—W. Alexander.
 Ships, steering—1723—H. J. Bakewell.
 Silver cans—1745—W. Cooper.
 Spinning machinery, &c.—1702—J. S. Richard.
 Steam engines, &c., governors for—1741—F. Wirth.
 Stone dressing—1718—J. E. Holmes.
 Stoves, register—1749—H. E. Mines.
 Tannin juices, decolorizing—1725—C. E. Brooman.
 Tenons and shoulders, cutting—1714—H. Ferguson and A. Mulvey.
 Umbrellas, &c.—1589—T. J. Gathercole and T. R. Comyn.
 Vegetable substances, preserving—1578—J. Dewar.
 Wrist bands, &c.—1735—W. E. Debenham.
 Yarns, &c., printing with one or more colours—1727—A. and C. Edmeston.

INVENTIONS WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS FILED.

- Projectiles—1853—E. A. Dana.
 Sugar factories, &c., feeding—1845—H. A. Bonneville.

PATENTS SEALED.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3548. L. A. Damm. | 3590. W. A. Gilbee. |
| 3554. H. Atkinson. | 3604. H. H. Murdoch. |
| 3558. W. and F. Bates. | 3614. W. H. Richardson. |
| 3559. J. Hargreaves. | 3627. J. Kenyon. |
| 3566. A. M. Clark. | 3672. E. G. and E. E. Rafer. |
| 3567. E. and A. Tatham. | 3680. J. Clarke. |
| 3569. L. A. W. Lund. | 3703. J. Aschermann. |
| 3580. J. Standfield. | 189. D. Timmins. |
| 3585. W. Simons and A. Carmichael. | 282. W. Ellis. |
| 3587. E. M. Du Boys. | 489. C. Blyth. |
| 3588. S. Marsters. | 952. J. Abraham & T.R. Bayliss. |
| 3589. F. L. and C. L. Hancock. | 1236. A. V. Newton. |
| | 1314. W. R. Lake. |

From Commissioners of Patents' Journal, June 12.

PATENTS SEALED.

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| 3599. J. Hall. | 3720. A. M. Clark. |
| 3603. O. A. Hébert. | 14. T. B. Daft. |
| 3608. J. S. Gisborne. | 67. Henry Smyth. |
| 3612. A. Cochran. | 89. B. Winder. |
| 3613. E. Breffit. | 248. M. Tildesley and J. Bird. |
| 3624. L. L. Tower. | 417. J. and J. Cash. |
| 3643. W. W. Urquhart and J. Lindsay. | 575. R. Fennelly and P. Kenny. |
| 3657. A. M. Clark. | 930. C. E. and J. Green. |
| 3663. J. Addie and F. Kohn. | 970. V. A. Deaubeuf. |
| 3716. W. Wilson. | 1042. J. Lyall. |
| | 1222. T. Forster. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

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| 1578. G. E. Meek & W. H. Howes. | 1678. G. Haseltine. |
| 1629. R. A. Brooman. | 3007. P. G. Gardiner. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

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| 1487. F. E. Schneider. | 1533. G. Leach. |
| 1654. H. J. Rouse. | 1553. A. R. M. de Normandy. |
| 1534. H. J. Kennard. | |